THE GREAT CONFERENCE IN UTAH

Two Thousand Elders and Priests Take Part in the Proceedings.

The New Rulers Promise to Render an Account of the Finances.

The Apostle Woodruff Has Been Baptized for All the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Two of the Presidents of the United States Are Left in Purgatory.

A MANIA FOR TEMPLE BUILDING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utab. Oct. 7, 1877. The most important conference ever held in this city has just terminated. It commenced yesterdaythat is the official day for the semi-annual gathering of the saints; but it virtually began three days before by preparatory meetings of the priesthood being held for the purpose of shaping the official work that was to be presented yesterday for the action of the people, in accepting or rejecting the new rulers. Throughout the whole proceedings, there was only the merest speck of opposition manifested to the programme laid out by the spostles, and that as quickly vanished as it suddenly appeared. Taxing it all in all, it may safely be said that the newly elected authorities of the Church give promise of a more satisfactory administration o all its affairs—ecclesiastical and secular—than has ever yet been seen in Zion. If they perform as well as they have promised, there is no reason to apprehend as early dissolution of Mormonism, and the probabilities are that with the zeal now manifested by the new rulers, the disciples will be greatly increased in number and do a greater internal work than has been done during the last ten years of Brigham's life.

STRUGGLING TO REVIVE FAITH.

The chief points that the rulers sought to accomof their own authority without dissention; next in importance was to gain the people's confidence in their honesty of purpose; then to revive the Church's faith in the saivation of the world through the principles established by Joseph Smith. If Brigham Young had lived ten years longer there would have been "little faith left in Israel," and none knew this fact better than did his apostles; but there was no alternative from waiting till accident or exhausted nature removed him out of the way. His time at length came, and their actions at this conference, more than their words, exhibit how much of their own ambitions and faith had lain for years crushed under the heels of the despot.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE PRIRSTMOOD.

The routine of election yesterday atternoon was dreadfully tedious, still it had to be gone through to prevent the possibility of after protestations and rebel-lion, for the leaders make no small matter of a man's "uplifted hand before high Heaven" that he engages by covenant to do and abide by the will and teaching of the priesthood. Accordingly, in the assembling of "the hosts of Israel" the various orders of priestho were seated together at places reserved for them in the west end of the great Tabernacle, commencing with the tweive aposties, then the seventies, high priests and elders of the Melchisedec priesthood, the priests, teachers and deacons of the Aaronic priesthood following. There were present twelve apostles two counseliors, the Chief Patriarch, the Chief Bishop, 840 high priests, 550 seventies, 540 clders, 330 bishops with their counsellors, ninety-five of the "lesser priest good," and the body of the Tabernacie, with its galleries, was occupied by the saints, male and female, and the sprinking of Gentiles who went to look on

THE MODE OF ELECTIONS To impart the utmost solemnity to the occasion and to render the obligations more impressive, the usual mere routine of affirmation by uplifted hand was set aside, and to that was added that every man should rise to affirm and while in that position lift up his right hand to Heaven. The apostle Cannon being the active representative of the Twelve, and spokesman practice that prevailed forty years ago in Kirtland, Onio, and said :- "The men of that time did not know the significance of raising the right hand. Now we will signify our affirmation by both ris ng to our feet and upraising the right hand; those who do not vote will keep their seats." In this he awakened in the assembled thousands their obligations and forms of testimony in the order of the Endowments, where standing in circle and with uplifted hands they will stand by the prienthood, destroy the enemies of the Church and do whatsoever they are commanded. By this mode of voting the negatives are easily signailed out, and the man or woman who has the teme ity to remain seated is marked out for future attention. During three long hours of this heavy work several times "No" was hear—week and shaky—and Professor Albert Carrington once retained his seat and k.pt down his hand but, why and wherefore, he has not yet revealed to the public.

THE FIXANCES AND TAYLOR'S FUTURE.

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Rept down his hand but, why and wherefore, he has not yet revealed to the public.

THE FINANCES AND TATLOR'S PUTCER.

AD effort, since Brigham's death, was made to get at the census of the Church, and a statement also of its financial condition, but the bishops throughout the sottlem ins did not come up to the mark with the minutize, and that is promised for the next General Conference. To gan the condidence of the people they have promised to render an account twice a year of the thoome from all sources and the disbursements. Brigham spoke as fairly when he was slevated and while the Church was in debt, but as soon as the treasury was picthoric he for, of his pledge and soon realized that he was the Church himself, and when he was satisfied, that was enough. That Taylor will one day mount to the same emicence as Brigham occupied, and with his two counsellors be designated "the First Presidency," no one doubts, and Orson Pratt, who really is the cracic of doctrine, has openly amounced that there would be no impropriety in doing so at any time they please, and there is in this, as in all the movements of the new reliers, a very evident ambition in them all. Pratt's advocacy of the highest presidency being adopted is nothing more or less than his own elevation. If Taylor rises, he sievates, in all probability, Pratt and Cannon to be his connections; or, even failing in that, he would be morally certain or an election that would make him President of the Tweive Apostles. Pratt sees no reason why he should not be President of the Church some day.

RESPIRITS OF THE BERAKTED VISIT APOSTLE WOOD-RESPIRITS OF THE BERAKTED VISIT APOSTLE WOOD-RESPIRITS OF THE BERAKTED VISIT APOSTLE wood-

THE SPIRITS OF THE PREARIED VISIT APOSTLE WOODRUFF.

An intensely interesting feature of the teachings was the baptism of the living for the dead in the Temple of St. George. The Apostle Woodruff, who had been specially delegated to attend to this lunness, made the astounding statement that his bedroom was crowded at hight with the spirits of the great departed, who were urgent and even supplicatingly anxious for the Mormons to see to their baptisms. He announced that he had already been baptized as a substitute "for all the signers of the American Independence" and "all the Presidents of the United States, save two," whom he did not name. These two, for some of their unkindness to the Saints, will no doubt be allowed to weiter yet a little longer in the flery lake to purge them of their crimes. A partial report in the Tribune of what had been done in the St. George Temple from January 9, 1877, to September 20 shows:—

"Three hundred and ninety-live baptisms of the living, 23,989 baptisms for the dead, 424 males received their endowments, 520 females received their endowments, 520 females received their endowments by proxy, 6,448 dead women had been given their endowments by proxy, 244 dead elders had been ordained, 4,550 dead women had been scaled (married) to living husbands, 356 living women had been scaled (married) to dead husbands and 3,352 dead couples had been scaled or married for eteruity."

How The Great Dead are Rappizer, Ordained and

scaled or married for eteruity."
HOW THE GREAT DEAD ARE RAPTIZED, ORDAINED AND OW THE GREAT DEAD ARE MARKIND BY PROXIME.

The reader in the East may have some difficulty in bandress of the Mormons for the

aion of sings. An elder is appointed to do the baptisms and that skes Woodruff by the bands, clasped in front, and that elder—administrator, with the right hand uplified, addresses him by the name of George Washington, Napoleous Bonaparte, Miliard Filimore, Thomas Paine or Benjamin Frankiin—as the case may be, announces that he baptizes him for the restrission of his sins, plunges him backward, over head and ears. The scribe present records in the book that such a baptism took place at such a date and by such a person, and the dead washington has thus his religious disabilities removed—"he is it for the kingdom."

As glory comes from the possession of priesthood the "prexy" for the dead is also ordained by the laying on of hands of the Mormon elders, and that is also recorded. Man being incomplete of himself must, in course of promotion, be married; hence all the routine of a male and femile going to the altar is gone through with, and Woodruff or some other man takes a sister and somebody goes through the ceremony of Johning their hands in holy wedlock and pronounces them "man and emile the work of the later of his country" then our mile international and with faths was the names of sensible of the scoot of Johning their hands in holy wedlock and pronounces them "man and thertha Washington are found inscribed in male and the father of his country" then our in the father of his country" then our in the father of his country, then our and the restrict of the father of the country of the policy fath of the father of his country, then our in the father of his country, the father of the supplications of the father of the father of the count

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

JOHN B. GOUGH SUDDENLY PUTS IN AN AP PEABANCE AND BECOMES THE HERO OF THE HOUR AT COOPER UNION-SPEECH BY WILL-IAM NOBLE, THE ENGLISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

The sensation at the meeting of the American Temperance Union at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon was the appearance among the audience and his subsequent advent on the platform of the veteran cording to the programme the principal speaker an-nounced for the occasion was William Noble, a notable English exhorter in the total abstinence work, but he had scarcely got through before the demand for Gough became tempestuous, and he had his usual emotional say, a brief abstract of which is appended. The new President of the Union, Mr. Cady, presided, and, after singing by the choir, reading of Scripture and prayer by the chaplain, Mr. Noble was introduced

WHAT MR. NORLE SAID. Mr. William Noble said that before speaking in regard to the manner of removing the evil of intemper rance he would say something about the evil itself. He illustrated his points by anecdotes, and was frequently quite happy and entertaining. "Mary," asked a mother of her daughter, who was reading a paper one morning in Loudon, "what are you reading about?" "Something terrible; six more poor sailors drowned," "Oh, is that all?" replied the mother,; "poor fellows, they get used the women of Great Britain. While the increase in intemperance among men in England reached thirtythree per cent, that among women increased sixty-six per cent. This, he declared, was caused by Giad-stone's infamous bill allowing grocers to sell liquor. Instances of drunkenness among women in England in the higher walks of life were related.

SIXTY THOUSAND DEUNKARDS' GRAVES.

Mr. Noble showed where 60,000 drunkards were sen to eternity last year in Great Britain. Suppose a city he remarked, should be suddenly swept off by som epidemic, what a sensation would be created all over the land. The Queen of England was once asked by an Oriental Ambassador what was the cause of En-

an Oriental Ambassador what was the cause of Ragland's greatness. "This," replied Her Majesty, holding up a copy of the libble. It any one should ask
what was the cause of Eugland's misery the speaker
would answer "Grankenness."
THIS BLACK FLAG.
Once he went on one of our bettle fields and into a
military cemetery. He saw upon numerous graves
little red, white and blue American flags. He was informed that it was the annual Decoration Day and he
was replicted to see such evidences of a nation's respect
for the memory of departed heroes. Suppose, now,
he continued, we should go into some other cemeterles and plant black flags over the graves of those who
became grunkards and died in the cause of rum?
We should then witness a sight that would appal the
land.

WHERE IS THE LINE IN MODERATE DRIVEN'S

WHERE IS THE LINE IN MODERATE DRINKING? WHERE IS THE LINE IN MODERATE DRINKING?

You can make a drunkard out of a moderate drinker, said Mr. Noble, but you cannot make a moderate drinker, said Mr. Noble, but you cannot make a moderate idrinker out of a drunkard. He did not know where the line of moderate drinking could be found. He once asked a Hibernian to draw the line between moderate drinking and drunkonness. Patrick said he had often tried to do it, but he always got drunk before he reached it. (Laughter.) The speaker affirmed that the line could not be defined either by quantity or quality. Like some locomotive engineers, the moderate drinker becomes color blind, and cannot distinguish the right from the wrong light. Hence he plunges beedlessly forward until his whole ground madistinguish the right from the wrong light. Honce he plunges needlessly forward until his whole ground machinery becomes a wreck. He thought parents were responsible for a foundness for liquor among their children by its use at the family table. He deemed all such practices reprehensible. He and believe in the docirine deprecated by a speaker last Sunday—that a clergyman could carry a glass of wine in one hand and light the common enemy with the other.

practice." So it was with these temperance clergymen; they were high enough in principle, but low in
practice.

Mr. Goueb was received with tunnituous applause.
He said he had come simply to identify himself with
the total abstinence cause, for it was his duty to do so
wherever he could find it. It was the purpose of the
total abstinence work to make men sober. Not that
he believed it would make them any better, more religious or more honest. The
meanest man he ever knew was a total
abstance. But he wanted to make men sober
and keep them so by their own power of self-will. He
did not think it was necessary for a man to become a
Christian to be made a sober man, nor to keep himself
so. He knew a drunkard in Boston who said he had
been saved by God's grace, but in a week he was in
the gutter. Another saved in the same way soon
found himself in the Washingtonian Home. He
thought it a small business to go to God and ask Him
to take away our appetite for drink. He believed in
the Himitable power of God's grace, and was not
speaking irreverently. He mentioned his own case
in regard to tobacce, to the use of which he had become so welded that it became a mains. He resolved
to creak off the habit. It was a hard task, but he
thought it would be ridiculous to pray to God to take
away an appetite for that which he ought to have the
strength to discard by his own will. The grace of God
was very good in keeping some men right, but it
must be accompanied by the power of the will of the
men themselves.

REMINISCENCES OF HIS RARLY CAREER.

Mr. Gough vividity recited the reminiscenses of his
early career as a temperance reformer, with which
most of our readers are lamiliar, showing the struggles he had to encounter, the terrors, horrors and
temptations that beset him; the jeers of old compantons, the intense yearning he at a trat had to go back to
his caps, tut after undergoing these almost incredible
physical and mental tortures he was a lisst able to
exclaim, "Victory! Victory!" He had trumphed
over his appetite and

ALOUND THE WORLD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "WOODBUFF SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION"-THE ORJECTS OF THE UNDER-TAKING CALCULATED TO BE HIGHLY BENEFI-CIAL TO STUDENTS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN A KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANDS.

The novel idea of organizing a floating college, whose professors and students would be conveyed from port to port along the shores of the great continents and across the dividing oceans, with a view of their learning by actual observation of the people, productions and objects of interest in foreign lands, originated with Mr. James Woodruff, of Indianapolis, and is the loundation of the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World." At the first glance the whole scheme presents such attractive features that no objection can be raised to it on the grounds of impropropriety and inutility. It affords an opportunity to all who take part in it of learning more in the two years during which the expedition will be absent than could be learned in a litetime out of books alone. It is a great adaptation of the simple but effective plan of object teaching, which cannot fail to impress all who are fortunate enough to enjoy such an opportunity of acquiring information as it will undoubtedly afford." Although the expedition is organized on a realize profits from their enterprise, there is no reason for doubting their entire reliability and respectability. inquiries set on foot by the HENALD show that the gentlemen who have organized the expedition, as well as those who accompany it in the capacity of instructors and executive officers, are indersed by the public authorities and merit the confidence of the public. The amount necessary to defray all expenses for the two years' lourney around the world is trifling enough when compared with the advantages to be enjoyed, and is only about thirty per cent of what it would coat a single individual travelling economically over the same route by the ordinary means of convoyance.

The following communication furnishes a good deal of information regarding the expedition, which, it is stated, will sail on October 25 from this city :-SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION ABOUND THE WORLD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--Your readers are perhaps already more or less familiar with the plan of the "Woodrud Scientific Expedition Around the World," now being fitted out in this city. As this, however, is the initial movement in a system of travel and study that will undoubtedly find great favor in the future it claims more than an ordinary share of our attention. The Woodruff expedition, with a liberality characteristic of true science has been thrown open to men of every nationality, and to ladies as well as gentlemen. We are glad to learn, too, that the expense of accompanying this splendid voyage has been reduced so as to make it available to every one who has an earnest desire to see distant linds. The cost of the entire fourney around the

lands. The cost of the entire journey around the world, embracing two years time and over fifty thousand miles of travel, has been reduced to \$2,500 for seaders. The purpose of the expedition is to afford a means of instruction and travel for young men; at the same time allowing the professors who will accompany the expedition an opportunity to make original observations and to gather collections in the various departments of learning to which they have devoted their lives. The members of the faculty who will have charge of the educational and scientific work of the expedition have been selected from our leading universities and colleges, including Harvard, Yale, Coumbia, Cornoll, University of Michigan, &c., and from a body of active, energetic men, who will not fail to bring back to us much valuable information in regard to the distant countries which they will visit. The students secompanying the expedition will receive instruction not only by lectures, flustrated by specimens, diagrams, magic lantern views, &c., as in the ordinary college course, but will also be brought in daily contact with the professors, who will accompany the students on all inland excursions and instruct them in the field. Each student will receive such aid as he may require in preparing and preserving objects of scientific interest, the collecting of which forms one of the principal and most attractive features of the expedition.

The ocean steamship Oniario, which will be in charge of United States may all differd ample accommodation for the leavily and students, furnishing, at the same time, storage room for an almost unitanted amount of natural history collections. The Ontario will start on her voyage on October 25, and follow, as nearly as possible, the following course:—the first stopping piace after leaving new York will be the island of st. Thomas; Barbados will also be visited. The expedition will proceed from there to the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon, where some time will be spent in collecting and studying t island of Formosa. Atterward the snip will touch at a number of noints on the coast of China and Japan, and visit many of the islands in the Malay Archipel-

This, perhaps, is the most attractive part of the voyage, and will afford in wild juxurance what are to us the strangest and rarest of Nature's works. It is among these rich islands of the Indies that the hands and minds of the explorers will be most active. The zoologist will add many rare or unknown forms of life to nis collection. The botanist will have spread before him a rank and juxurious flora that is almost wholly new to him. To the recoords thus mark wholly new to him. To the geologist this quex-plored region presents peculiar attractions. There, too, beneath the tangled luxuriance of tropical vegetation,

plored region presents peculiar attractions. There, too, beneath the tangied luxurisance of tropical vegetation, are to be found the ruins of ancient cities which, as travellers test us, "surpass those of Central America, and perhaps even those of India, in number and in the beauty of their architectural remains." Raffles, in his "History of Java," remarks that "the amount of human labor and skill expended on the Great Pyramid of Egypt sanks into insignificance when compared with that required to complete one of the scuiptered nili temples in the interior of Java."

After spending some months in that distant and little known portion of the world the expedition will visit India, stopping on the way at Macassar, Batavia, singapore, &c. From Calcutta an opportunity will be given for an overland pourney through india to Bombay; while the ship will proceed to the same destination, stopping to make collections in Ceylon. The need to word of explanation, are Adea, Mecca, Seeg, Alexandria (from there a boat excarsion will be made of the Nile, Joppa (from which porta visit will be paid to Jerusarem and the Dead Sea). Athens, Messina, Naples, Leghora, Genda, Maraeriles, Barcelona, Managa, Gibrattar, Caliz, Lisbon, Plymouth. From Naples and Maraeriles an opportunity will be given for the to Jerusatem and the Dead Sea). Athens, Messina, Naples, Legnora, Gonda, Marsenios, Barcelota, Stanaga, Gibrattar, Cadiz, Indoor, Plymouth. From Naples and Marsenies an opportunity will be given for the members of the expedition to visit Western Europe, rejoining the ship again at Plymouth. After calling at the Azores the expedition will return to New York, hoping to complete the Journey in October, 1879. The expedition of complete the Journey in October, 1879. The expedition and fords as unparalleled opportunity for gathering specimens and information in every department of the natural sciences. It seems to us that a student, with only a moderate amount of enthesiasm, could obtain more than enough specimens to defray the expenses of the voyage. The catalogue of the exposition, which we now have before us, states that "students sent from the universities, or by others, for the purpose of making socientic collections, while receive special attention from the members of the faculty, in order that such collections may be ovalue and a credit to the students and to the expedition." We trust that those who direct our colleges and public schools: while take advantage of this generous offer and make an interesting and important adultion to their means of instruction, which in many of our institutions is sadly needed. Every college and university, at least, should have a collection illustrating, first, the characteristic forms of animal life; second, the broad and general instruces of the plant life of the world; third, a cabinet of geological specimens showing the physical and ancent life instory of the earth. A collection embracing all these characters could be brought together by sending a single collector on the Woodruff expedition, which will visit every conlegical and botanical province in the world. The duplicate specimens obtained by such a collector by being exchanged with other institutions would go far toward building up a unique and valuable nuseum. This is out a brief and imperiect sketch of this splanded j

The Herald correspondent at the national capital, having ascertained from prominent public officials their opinions as to the "Woodruff Scientific Expedi-

their opinions as to the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition," writes as follows:—

Washington, Oct. 10, 1877.

Professor Nourse knows nothing of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition more than what is made public by the advertisement and pamphiet published giving the proposed route, places to be called at, &c.

General Le Duc, the Commissioner of Agriculture, thinks very favorably of it, provided it can be carried out; but it is a business speculation, and depends entirely on the number of participants in it—students and passengers—for its financial success. The company, as projector, has placed a free passage, with all expenses paid, at the disposal of the department, which the Commissioner intends to accept, and ne will send one of his attachés, who will represent both the Agricultural Department and the Smithsonian Institution. He will be especially instructed to make collections; both botanical and mineral, and select other specimens to be placed some in one institution and

some in the other. Mr. McLane, of the department, will be selected to go on this mission.

Dr. Vasee, the bottamist of the Agricultural Department, in answer to the question, "What benefit would this expedition be to science as far as relates to that branch of it of which he is familiar—bottany?" said that the bottamen collection from each of the countries to be visited by the expedition would be of great advantage and very valuable, but some one of the expeditionists should be authorized to make this dity a specialty, and get as full and thorough a collection as the time and opportunities would allow. The display of economic products and botsineal specimens of the whole world, as this expedition would almost represent the whole world, would be invaluable. It would be very useful to illustrate in an appreciable manner the growth of other countries in an economic manner as compared with our own. Such collections would be very valuable, as they could be duplicated and multiplied either in wax or other composite matter, such as plaster of paris, as is done in the museum of the department now with all kinds of fruits, &c., in agricultural colleges and schools. At present scholars and students know of the products of all these foreign countries only by what they read in books and by the illustrations accompanying the descriptions. These models would add very much to the practical knowledge of the vegetation and botanical products of all these different countries. He thinks that if the expedition starts it will be of great advantage to science in many ways.

FINE ARIS.

STUDIO NOTES.

James M. Hart's picture, "The Pool in the Woods"cows in the water, under the shade of wide-spreading branches, and one standing out in the real blaze of the mid-afternoon sunlight-a most charming, contrasted effect, is nearly finished, as is his large canvas By the Brookside.

William Magrath is hard at work on a one figure water color-an Irish maiden scaweed gathering, just leaving the water with her basket of kelp-which we prodict will be a notable and striking picture when

Arthur Quartley has on his easel "Morning at Cape Ann," Gloucester, Mass -- lishermen launching a boat in the light surf, and out beyond the point, in the quiet of the little bay, a few sails moving fazily. There Isle of Shoals-storm clouds blowing over and away, a few sails off shore, and last effects of the shout store shows in the waves dashing with decreasing vigor on to the rocks. This is admirable to shown in the waves dashing with decreasing vigor on to the rocks. This is admirable in composition, and when completed will do Mr. Quartley much credit.

A. T. Bricher is painting on a good sized canvas an incident fix witnessed at Sciudate, Mass., this summer, and which he calls, "dame Ashore in the Night." A schooner from the Northern coast, expecting a light which had been discontinued, has gone ashare on the rocks during the night, and a group of summer visitors from one of the notes, hearing of it at breakinst, have come down to the shore. Mr. Bricher has a portion fall of exceedingly picasing water color along shore sketches of the picturesque rocky coast near Sciulate, make this summer. They are very bright and effective.

David Johnson is painting a scene near Biyfield, Mass.—cows in a wide running brook, shaded by great caks, and on the bank a man waiting for them to come out.

great oaks, and on the bank a man waiting for them to come out.
George A. Baker is back and hard at work on some portraits.

J. B. Bristol is again in his studio, from the Berkshire region, Messachusetts, where he has made a large collection of shetches, notable among which are a lot of little panel bits.
Thomas Hicks is back in his studio, with several portraits uneer way, one of which is of the Hon. John Jay, and a canvas partly finished, the studies for which were made from lite last sommer, and which he calls "The Close of Day"—an agea couple seated by the fire at evening, while by them is the tox table just set. Their day is also closing, the the passing one.
The majority of the Brocklyn artists are back in their studies, and the art students of that city are taking steps looking toward the organization of a file class, similar to those of our Art Students' League.
Baerer, the sculptor, has lately modelled a statue of Goethe, a colossal model of which, nine feet high, he proposes to furnish, free of coat.

Baerer, the scuiptor, has lately modelled a statue of Goethe, a colossal model of which, nine feet high, he proposes to furnish, free of cost, if the funds can be raised to pay for the easting of a brocze one for the Central Park. He estimates the cost at some \$4,000. The statue strikes us as admirable. The poet stands erect in a bold commanding position, with the grand head fronting upward. In one hand he has a pencit and in the other a note book, evidently engaged in composing. The costume is well managed, the modeling excellent and the expressive face finely given. Mr. Baerer has also a statue of Pandora about to take off the covering of the vase of evil and to tempt Epimetheus. A graceful, pleasing figure, with well managed draperies.

Lucille Clinton has just finished a quite pleasing portrait in crayon of Recorder Backett.

John Williamson is still at his Husson River studio, and has painted some the landscapes of the scenery by which he is surrounded.

Kohn has received quite a number of new pictures from abroad. Among these is an exquisitely finished nicture by Schlestager, of Munich, which received a Grande Medaide d'Honneur at Vienna in 1872, cailed orne Veteran's Holiday," a Bavarian interior with many well drawn figures, an admirable tableau Inquet of Paris-female heads. The first, a girl at window, has a fine light and shade treatment, but is rather rough and brutal in color; the second is a sweet pensive young maiden looking out at us, and admirebly painted. "The First Mirror," by E. Pinchart, is a very graceful composition, light and pleasing in color A delicious young blonde Pompeian girl tust rise is bending over the clear smooth water surface in a fountain basin in an inner court yare—a nicely modelled and painted figure. Especially fine is the composition in the mangement of the wandering tendrils of a flowered vine on the other side of the court, and against which the sweet figure stands out in harmony. There are a couple of nice little river landscapes by Emile Lambinet, who always paints on matter. By J. Van Beer is a picture of a pretty Moorisa giri, very nice in color, and be Counick is represented by a little girl with an Augora cat. There is a small and nice inquescape by Corot, with cattle and a figure. Dauginy is represented by a strong sunset picture, very rich in tone, and by De Neuville there is one of his admirably painted subjects, a vedelle of huzzars on a hilistic; a line lightre of man and horse, and over the rise another of the detachment. By Berne Bellecour there is a piessing intile canvas, an officer of artiflery leaning on a parapet, with his field giasses in band. There is Bugues Merle's "The Citoyeane de l'Au Vi." in the time of the French Directory, a voupthous, hard beauty, aumirably colored and modelled, and altogether a line example.

A neat little figure of a Spanish dancing girl in a memora there is a fine little picture, admirably pained in his minimable style. An old spanish servant, seated in the entrance hall of un case noble, has put on his spectacles, is reading his master's letters, just received, and is very much asonished at the contents thereof. The flage is an admirable character study. is bending over the clear smooth water surface in

thereof. The lace is an admirable character study by Charles Louis Müller, of Paris, here is a large and line convas of an Oriental woman waising through the woods, smilting out at us, with her head resting on one hand, supported by a crossed arm. There is also a Schreyer "Arabs Recomoniting," which is a very the composition and which has less that appearance of quox execution which mars somewhat the effect produced by many of his canvases. Especially for is the painting of the figures of the man and horse, the last of the mounted group slowly advancing into the picture. The action is very fine, the figure bond and the story good. Diaz is represented in the recent importations by a strong bit, a moorisid pathway, with trees and a small figure; low in sentiment and tone. "After the Rehearsal" is a graceful, richly dressed female figure reclining on an ottoman, wearied, and with her part thrown on the floor, by M. Stewart, a young American artist in Paris, a pupil of Zamasois and Madraza. The picture shows the hiter's teaching. The figure is alreely managed, the pretty face well painted, and the velow sith of the pretty face well painted, the arms capacitally well modelled and foremortened, and the velow sith ores, which below shows a dainty foot in a cardinal stocking, and shoe matching the dress, is very well treated. There is an amusing canvas from the late Saton—"The Impresario," by A. Schilt. An old stroiler in a Paris street with his mousey periode on the drum at his back and his two performing dogs trotted. There is an amusing canvas from the late stroiler in a Paris street with his mousey periode on the drum at his back and his two performing dogs trotted. A curious and well executed part of the picture is a wall on which a number of posters of various study aver been eated. A curious and well executed part of the picture is a wall on which a number of posters of various study. ture is a wall on which a number of posters of various kinns nave been pasted, torn off and panted over, leav-ing a short varied and curious collection of printed matter in divers colors and types.

The Amsterdam exhibition opened inst month. The South Kousington Museum will secure a treasure then it receives the fruits of Dr. Schliemann's recent discoveries.
The Moniteur des Arts devotes several columns, to be

continued, to the "Leda" in the gallery of Arsene Houssaye, which it pronounces the celebrated original by Michael Angelo.

The Luxembourg gallery was lately closed for

pairs and for the hanging of several recent acquisitions. These are a landscape, by Belly; a portrait of Emile Augier, by Edward Dubufe; "The Gleaner," by Jules Breton, and "La Vierge Consolatrice," a picture by W. Bongereau, which has lately attracted a good deal of attention. eal of attention.

Henry Monnier, the writer, dead a year, is to have a nonumental tomb, designed by Charles Duval, the

architect.

The annual public session of the French Academy of Fine Arts takes place on next Saturday, M. Francois the Fine Arts takes place on next Saturday, M. Francois presiding. With the exception of those who took the Prix de Rome the students will not be admitted on account of a recent indignation manifestation they made at the distribution of prixes.

The Russian Archwological Congress lately met at

Kazan.
Charles Blanc has been writing in Le Temps an ex-

books, manuscripts and other objects exemplifying the history of the French Revolution, made by the Marquis de Liesville.

the history of the French Revolution, made by the Marquis de Liesville.

The latest claimant to the honor of being the birthplace of Rubens is Boils le-Duc, in Holland.

More recrimination on the Venus de Milo.

The present Count of Laining, descendant of the Countess to whom Rubens was page, admires the price of painters so much that he dresses in the traditional Rubens costume.

The collection of pictures at Swinton Park, Masnam, belonging to Mrs. Dauby-Harcourt, is described in the Athennum of September 29.

In the same number the journal again alludes to the closing of the National Gallery during the present month, and speaks of the deplorable occasion.

Victor Schoelcher, French Senator, is eggared on a catalogue of engravers since the commencement of the srt. He now has examples of 8,000 of the 12,000 estimated.

estimated.

Mr. Valpy has lent his fine water color collection to
the South Kensington Museum during an absence on
the Continent.

ART NOTES. The Atlantic portrait of Whittier, the poet, a fine

lithograph of that noble head by J. E. Baker, has just been assued by H. O. Houghton & Co., the publishers of the magazine.

A loan exhibition is talked of for the benefit of the Proparations are making for the annual exhibition and sale of the Artists' Fund Society in January.

LITERATURE.

THE REVIVAL OF POE LITERATURE.

The recent publication of Gill's "Life of Poe" awakened, in some quarters, a tresh interest in the character and career of that much misunderstood man. But it did little more, and the full, fair and impartis biography for which we have waited so long has yet to be written. The revival of Poe literature which ha shown itself in the past few years in the republication of poems and prose works, and the preparation of four new "lives," was brought about, indirectly at least, by an English publisher, Mr. S. C. Hall, who, by the way, is said to have sat for Dickens' portrait of Pecksniff. A few years ago Mr. Hall and his wife of England with whom they had been acquainted volume proved of some value and the plates were secured by Harper & Brothers, who asked Mr. Stoddard to contribute a few additional sketches. He did so, writing of Macaulay, flalleck Thickeray and Poe. The latter sketch wa found to contain too much new matter to remain long in the dark, and it accordingly appeared in the magazine for September, 1872. A year or two later it wa rewritten in the light of more recent developments, and prefixed to a complete edition of Poe's poetical works published by Rutledge & Co., London, and in this country by Widdleton, of New York. The other articies were embodied in the volume of Hall's remi-niscences, and will appear when that work is published in this country, probably as no late day. The publication of Mr. Stoddard's memoir in Harner's

identified him at once with the memory of Poe, and drew from the few surviving friends of the poet a number of valuable letters containing personal remi niscences, &c. Among the number was one from a wealthy gentleman of Cooperstown, N. Y., offering t contribute \$500 toward the erection of a monument to Poe. Since then three new biographics have appeared-Ingram's, Didier's and Gill's; but to Mr. Stoddard is due the credit of having first departed from the path marked out by Griswold in his much abused "Life of Poe."

There are a few facts not generally known relating to the sale and publication of "Annabel Lee" which reflect little credit upon Poe's sense of honesty or somewhat difficult of explanation had he survived the publication of that poem. In the first place a manuscript copy of the lyric was sold to Mr. Ingram for Sartain's Magazine, of Philadelphia, while Poe was on his way from New York to Richmond. This was late in the summer of 1849. Just before leaving Richmond for the North to take his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm. back to his wedding. Poe being, as usual, short of funds, resold the poem to John R. Thompson, of the Southern Literary Messenger. "Annabet Lee" Would. therefore, have appeared almost at the same time in the Messenger and in Sartain's Magazine. And in fact it did so appear, but both the magazines to which it had been sold were forestailed by its publication is the New York Tribune, It appeared in that journal two days after Poe's death, at the conclusion of the contuary notice by Dr. Griswold. It was introduced with the following words:-"There are, perhaps, some of our readers who will understand the allusions of th following beautiful poem. Mr. Poe presented it to the writer of these paragraphs just before he left New York recently, remarking that it was the last thing he had written. On the following day the exquisite poem "To Helen" (Sarah Belen Whitman) made its first appearance, also in the Tribune. The title was not given as it now stands, but merciy "To -

At a sale of books and autographs, &c., in New Tenniel, Pickersgill, Birket Foster, Darley, Cropsey and others, and containing a copy of "Annabel Lee" in Poe's handwriting, blought \$180-probably a larger sum than its author, is manhood at least, ever had in her votume_hound in cloth however instead of me rocco, but containing the original manuscript of the sonnet to "Zante" -offered his treasure to the public a year later. The value of autographs had evidently depreciated in the meanwhile, for the highest bid lell short of \$25.

The fac simile of a poem written by Poe in his

youth, in a lady's aloum at Baltimore, which appeared Scribner's Monthly of September, 1875, was not i all respects genuine. The title "Alone" and the date "Baltimore, March 17, 1829," were added by Mr. E. L. Delier, probably to enhance the value of the con tribution, Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss, a Southern lady who was acquainted with Poe, and whose poetry is favorably mentioned by him in a review of the "Female Poets of America." has also, we understand, prepared an interesting paper of personal recollections for Seribner's Monthly.

"SURLY TIM. AND OTHER STORIES."

Let the reader of "Suriy Tim, and Other Stories" (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.) read Mrs. Burnett's preface to this, her last volume, for in it abe says that the only works issued under her name which have been prepared and corrected for publication in book was obliged to take this step on account of certain publishers printing stories written by her wach in ner teens and passing them off as her later work aramst her earnest solicitations. It is only fair that the admirers of this miled lasy should know how she teels about the imposition that is practised upon the In the present volume we find Mrs. Burnett at her

very best. "Surly Tim," thostory from which the book takes its name, was first printed in Sectioner's Monthly (as were all the others, with the exception of "Seth, which appeared in Lippincoll's), and at once attracted wide attention. It has been dramatized, and beside has been the pièce de résistance of a number of public readers. The story is told in the Lancashire dialect, and is unusually strong and pathetic. The story tha tollows "Surly Tim," "Le Monsieur de la Petite Dame," is just as different as it is possible for one story to be from another, except that the same strength is noticeable, only of a different kind. From the mining districts of Lancashire we are taken into Paris salong and fashionable life. In "Esmeralda" the scene is also laid in Paris, but the characters are very different from those in "Le Monsieur," "Esmeralda" we consider one of the best stories that Mrs. Burnett has ever written. The character of the old man is wonderfully good-his sympathy with his daughter and his tear of his purse-proud and pushing wife, and his general unhappiness in gay Paris. One day, on the sturway, the old man met M. Desmarres, a teacher of French, who occupied an apartment in the same house. He stopped to talk with him about his troubles, "You see, it's this way," he said; "ht's this way, mister. Walre home folks, me an' Esmeraldy, an' we're a long way from home, an' it sorter seems like we didn't get no useder to it than we was at first. We're not like mother. Mother she was raised in town-she was raised in 'Lizabethyilleshe allers took to town ways; but me an' Esmeraldy, we was raised in the mountains, right under the shadder of old Bald, an' town goes hard with us. Seems like we're allus a thinkin' of North Callina. An' mother she gus outed, which is likely.

folks once myself. Once-once I sot a heap o' store by mother. So you see how it is."

Then he grabbed Desmarres by the buttonhole, as if for additional support, and said with caution; -- 'Do you think as Mis' Dimar would mind it of now an' then I has to step in fur Esmerddy, an' sot a littlejust in a kinder neighborin' way? Esmeraldy, she says you're so sosherble. And I haint been sosherble with no one fur—fur a right smart spell. And it seems like I kinder hanker arter it. You've no idea, Mister, how ionesome a man can git when he bankers to be sestierble an' haint no one to be sestierble with. Mother, she says, 'Go out on the Champs Elizy and promenard,' and I've done it; but some ways it don't reach the spot. I don't seem to git sosherble with no one I've spoke to-may be through us speakin' different languages, an' not comin' to a understandin'. I've tried it loud an' I've tried it low an' encouragen', but some ways we never seemed to get on. An' ef Mis' Dimar woulan't take no exceptions at me a-droppin' in, I feel as of I should be sorter unlifted-if she'd only allow it once a week or ever

"Mon-jegr," I replied with warmth, "I beg you will consider our sation at your disposal, not once a week but at all times, and Mmc. Desmarres would cortainly join me in the invitation if she were upon the Spot.

hand, shaking it with lervor.
"Now, that's clever, that is," he said. "An' it's

friendly, an' I'm obligated to ye.' Since he appeared to have nothing further to say we went down stairs together. At the door we parted.

"I'm a-goin"," he remarked, "to the Champs Elizy to promenard. Where are you a goin' 9"

"To the Boulevard Haussmann, Monsieur, to give a leason," I returned. I will wish you good morning."
"Good mornin," he answered. "Bong"—reflecting teepty for a moment-"Bong jore. I'm a tryin' to learn it, you see, with a view to bein' more sosherbler Bong jore." And thus he took his departure.

rold man! What could be more touching than his loneliness in the gay capital where he had been dragged by his wife, and his efforts at being "more sosherbler." Esmeralda had a lover in America who was a rank offense in her mother's nostrils, because he was poor, while she had grown suddenly rich. This lover. Wash by name, followed his sweetheart to Paris. Esmeralda told him, but dreaded breaking the news to the mother, who had a marquis in view for her daughter. But it had to be done, and he did it. When he returned from the terrible ordeal he sank down upon a

"It's over," he half whispered, "an' it was even rougher than I thought it would be. She was terrible outed, was mother. I reckon I never see her so outed before. She jest raged and tore. It was most more than I could stand, Esmeraldy," and he dropped his hend upon his hands for support. "Seemed like it was the Markis as laid heaviest upon her." he proceeded. 'she was terrible sot on the Markis, an' every time she'd think of him, she'd just rear—she'd just rear. I never stood up agon mother afore, an' I hope I shan's never have it to do again in my time. I'm kinder wore out "

Can you not picture the scene between the kind old father standing up for his daughter's peace and happiness, and the weak, proud mother who had set her hopes upon having a nobleman in the family? No nder "the Markis laid heaviest upon her," after all her planning, and no wonder the dear old man was

There are eight stories in this little volume and there are no two alike, yet all possess the same power and a strong vein of pathos. Nobody can read these stories without being struck by their singular dramatic qualities. Mrs. Burnett herself must be aware of this, for she has reserved all rights in them. "Esmeralda," we believe, is already in the dramatist's hands as the foundation of a play.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. Walter Shirlaw, whose "Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" was one of the most admired pictures in the last Academy exhibition, will illustrate Edward Eggleston's "Roxy," the new Scribner serial. Mr. W. McKay Laffan, founder of the Battimore Bulletin, will have an article in the November Scribner, on Canvas-back and terrapin, illustrated by himself. Mr. Latian being a Baltimorean understands hit

subject thoroughly. "Duris Barugh" is the title of a new novel by Katherine Macquoid, soon to be issued by Hunt & Blackett. The first volume of Jefferson Davis' book will be ready early in November. The second volume, which is the most "spicy," will speedily follow.

Mary Ashley Townsond, of New Orleans, one of the most brilliant women of the South, is spending a few days in turs city. Mrs. Townsend is perhaps best knows to Northerners by her beautiful little poem

Mr. Nugent Robinson, the author of the very clever story, entitled "That Mother-in-Law of Mine." in one of the leading weekly illustrated papers. Mr. R. H. Stod fard has returned home after a nienant vacation.

Mesera Houry Holt & Co. will publish in a few days Sir Edward Creasy's "ills ory of the Ottoman Turks," with chapters bringing the work down to the present with the above a new volume in their Amateur Series, "Thornbury's Life of Turner," with colored ines. Also a new novel in the Leisure Hour Series, by the suther of "Mr. Smith." Its title is "Pagine and it need only be asked of this new story that it be as good as "Mr. Smith."

Mr. Frank R. Stockton has written for the forthcoming number of Scribner an article illustrated by T. Moran, describing his recent trip to Nassau. Curious methods of fishing, the coral reels, the quaint habits of the darkeys, a visit to an "African queen," diving for pennies, and the tarentula market, are among the interesting things described. Mr. Stockton calls Nassau an "Isla of June."

Walter Crane and "The Saby's Opera" will be intro duced to the readers of St. Nicholas in November.

The Contemporary Review for October skillully di-

vides its contents between philosoppy, literature, science, politics and criticism, there being at least one striking contribution for, each one of those departsini-theologically or politically-which makes the number lively reading, although the topics are

specially solid and important.

The Athenaum says that the new edition of Shelley's poetical works, edited by Harry Boixton Forman, England on account of containing the very immoral poem of "Laon and Cytons," "London in Jacobite Times" is the title of a work

by Dr. Doran, to be published early in November by Bentley. It will Blustrate court and city, St. James' and Tyburn, Church and Conventicle, the stage and the streets; in short, every particular of Jacobite

times in the British metropolis.

To the multitudinous library of anglers' text books is now added Mr. J. J. Manley's "Notes on Fish and shing," just out in London. The author computes that there are 5,000 regular anglers in and around London. There are no less toan eighty angler clubs in the

The London Athenaum reviews Dr. Schaff's "History of the Creeds of Christendom," praising it for its labor sanism and feeble critical sagacity.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The World's Progress, a dictionary of dates, with a chart, revised and continued to August, 1877, marnished to character for accuracy and amplitude. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Sons, N.w. Yors.

(instry of French Literature (vol. 2), by Henri Van
Louen, records events from the end of the reign of Louis
XIV, to the end of the reign of Louis Philipp.—an interesting and most important epoch. G. P. Punama's sons, New

mont's Centennial. It is neetly house.

In St. Albens, Vt.
Lydopedia of Ribilical, Theological and Ecclesinstical
Literature dry the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and Rev.
James Strang, D. D., is the secents votame of this com-

James String B. Berry and String and String String

She says we'd ought to fit ourselves fur our higher spenr, an' I dessay we'd ought, but you see it goes gorter hard with us. An' Esmeraldy she has her tronble an' I can't help a sympathizin' with her, fur young folks will be young folks; an' I was young e. Meers Harry & Mahony, of Philadelpata, are the ishers and proprietors, ana. This is the title of a new novel by Susan Warner, acone is laid in New England and the story is well told.